

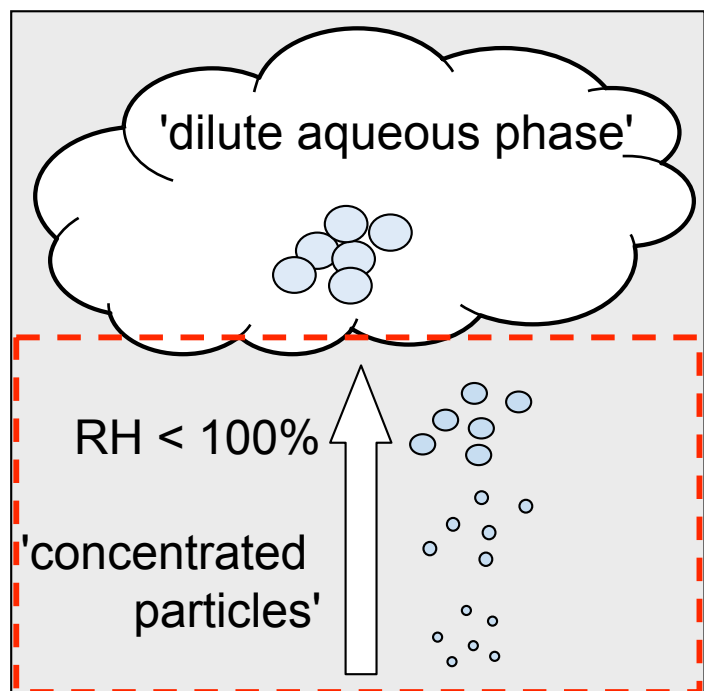
Recent developments in organic aerosol modeling

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Aerosol processing by aqueous phase chemistry – an important SOA source?



Cloud chemistry

- Oxalate formation
- SOA yields (from isoprene) $0.2 \% < Y < 20\%$
Ervens et al., 2003, 2004, 2008.

Chemical processes in aqueous particles

Several recent lab studies have shown that

- products
- rate constants
- reaction mechanisms

are different than in an dilute aqueous phase

Why could chemical processes in haze particle be important?

| | Cloud droplets | Aerosols |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Life time | minutes | days |
| LWC | $10^{-4} \dots 10^{-3} \text{ g/g}$ | $10^{-10} \dots 10^{-7} \text{ g/g}$ |
| Solute concentrations | $\sim \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ | $1\text{-}10 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ |



Reactions such as



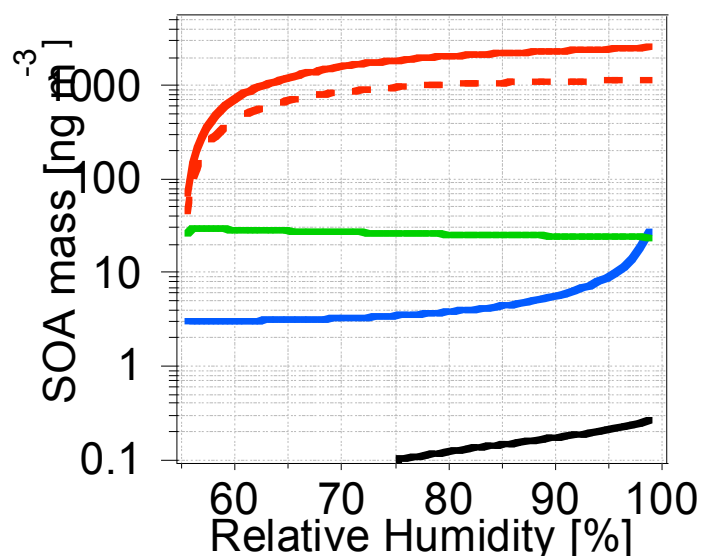
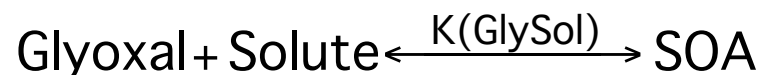
$\text{Org} + \text{Sulfate, Ammonium}, \dots \rightarrow \text{Organic -S, -N compounds}$
much more likely

- ***What reaction parameters are known for such processes?***
- And how can they be implemented in models?
- How efficient are these processes in ambient haze particles?

Results using lab data (literature)

Reversible glyoxal uptake

$$K_H^* = K_H \cdot (1 [\text{Solute}] \cdot K_{\text{GlySol}})$$



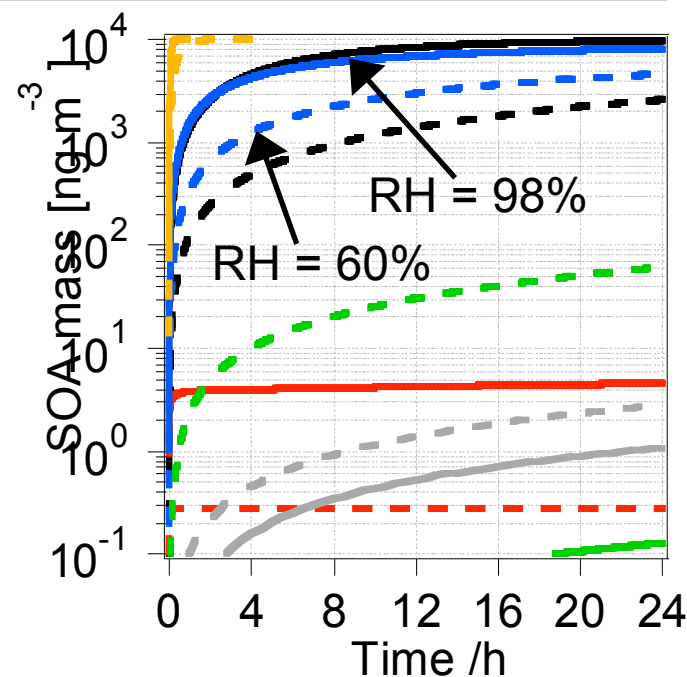
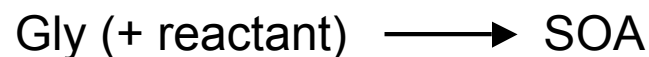
Solute adducts

- in NaCl particles
- in SO₄²⁻ particles
- - in fulvic acid particles

Glyoxal self reaction

- Gly → (Gly)₂ → (Gly)₃
- Gly → (Gly·H₂O)₂

Irreversible glyoxal uptake



- Gly **bulk rxn**
- Gly **surface rxn**
- Gly + hν
- Gly + NH₄⁺
- Gly + SO₄²⁻
- Gly + OH **'cloud'**

- Predicted SOA mass ≤ 10 μg m⁻³ SOA (5 ppb glyoxal)
- Large uncertainties in suggested reaction parameters

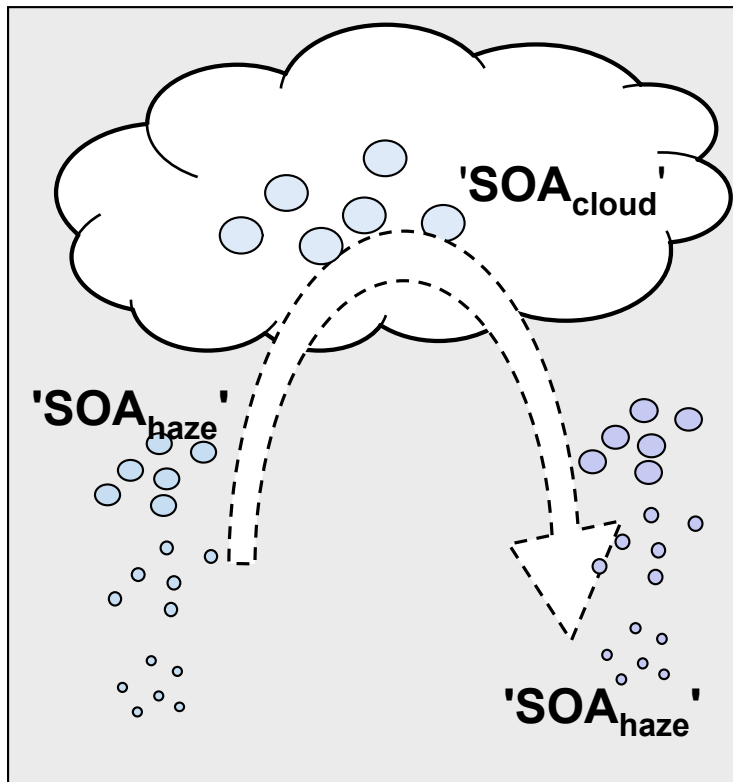
...more details on my poster

What next?

- Parameterization of 'haze particle SOA formation'

$$m(\text{'SOA haze'}) = f(m_{\text{dry}}, \text{composition}, \text{RH})$$

- Validation of SOA_{haze} and $\text{SOA}_{\text{cloud}} (= f(\text{NO}_x, \text{LWC}, \tau))$ parameterizations



Required input

- VOCs (e.g., glyoxal sources)
- Oxidant levels (O_3 , NO_x , ...)
- Aerosol parameters (size distribution, composition)
- RH (T, LWC, ...) profiles

Questions

- How important is the aqueous phase (haze+cloud) in terms of SOA production
- Can composition/properties of processed aerosol be explained by aqueous chemistry?